FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-FIFTY-FIRST AN-NUAL EXHIBITION.

The present Exhibition of the Academy is generously distinguished from some of those that have immediately preceded it by the fairness with which artists greatly varying in their methods and tendencies are treated, their claims to courtesy and consideration being looked at not so much through the eyes of the im mediate ruling powers in the Academic body as through those of their own public. We shall only mention the those of their own puone. We shall only mention the fact without dwelling upon it that last year a whole of artists, serious students whose work being watched with interest by a good many people, were snubbed, their pictures either refused dssion to the Exhibition, or, if allowed to come in, treated with such contempt that it would have been better for them to have stayed out. One year every one of Mr. John La Farge's pictures—he being an ademician-was refused, and when there was some talk of questioning the right of the Academy to refuse in toto the contribution of an Academician to the yearly exhibition, a lawyer was consulted by the Hanging Committee, who fortified them with the opinion that a Hanging Committee might do what it pleased! Other artists less known than Mr. La Farge, but certainly in their de less known than Mr. La Farge, our certainty in their de-gree no less worthy of respect, were treated as ill. Miss Maria Oakey, Mr. Francis Lathrop, Miss Helena DeKay, Mr. A. P. Ryder, and several of Mr. William Hunt's pupils were sent about their business, and absolutely refused a show. As this manifest injustice could not be submitted to, the small band of rejected ones accepted the polite invitation of some foreigners who had the wit to es the value of what was so despised, and opened an exhibition of their own, which had so much success as to prove to the Academicians that they had made a mistake Even the Academician who defended his own opposition to the so-called new school on the noble ground that he wouldn't favor anything that ould help take the bread out of his own mouth, was made to suspect that his stomach had run away with his brains. In short, although the technical victory was on the side of the Philistines, the moral victory was with those who were unjustly treated, and the public, always generously disposed, took plain sides with them.

generously disposed, took plant sides with them.

We are not willing to believe that the marked change which has come over the spirit of the Academy this year is owing to fears of the pecuniary result that might follow s repetition of last year's blundering course. We ascribe it rather to the fact that the Hanging Committee is composed of three high-minded, unselfish gentlemen George C. Lambdin, L. E. Wilmarth, and W. L. Sonntag. ever it may be necessary to say of the pictures of these gentlemen when they come under review in their proper place, no one who knows them or who knows what is thought of them, will doubt that they are sinpercly interested in Art and in the welfare of the Academy. Had they, or men like them, been continuously at the head of the Academy or serving on its committees, that institution which have all our best wishes would always have deserved them; and interesting as this bi-centennial Exhibition is, it would have been a world better had its management been such as to unite the whole body of artists instead of feeding factions, to make it national instead of local, and to encourage youthful talent and independence instead of forever snubbing and disraging it. It is understood that assurances were sent to the band of ill-treated ones, that their pictures would be properly treated this year, and that no invidious distinctions would be made; and it is pleasant to know that advances so frank and sensible were met more than half way, and that the Academy has kept its word in letter and spirit in a way with which no fault can be found,

In the North Room, Mr. John La Farge's large landscape, " New-England Pasture Land," is well hung on the line and in a good light. It is a picture that, owing to the key in which it is painted, the quality of the color, absence of whatever is popularly understood as effect," can only be fairly judged by daylight. The vellow of the gaslight ruins it, and it is only the sun, who joyfully welcomes his own in it, who can restore it to us. This pasture land is a strip of New-England shore, across which the eye rambles with happy lingering to the The line where the sea meets the sky is placed unusually high, and the sky itself is a minor incident in the subject compared with the rocky field covered with a thin coating of sweet grass that descends to our feet. It has been remarked that on this picture Mr. La Farge has bestowed an unusual amount of finish, but we have to say that it is not so much fluish we have sometimes to complain of in this artist's work as that he does not know where to stop, and in too many cases hurts his pictures by anxiety and over-caressing. His triumph in this picture is, that he has stopped when his work was done and has left no regret behind him, either for a line too little or a line too much. In our judgment of this picture we appeal at once to the lover of nature and to the lover of painting. No one interested merely in the way in which effects are produced with paint, but must be interested in the processes employed by Mr. La Farge. Not that these are new or strange, but that they are his own by intimate adoption. And for the lover of nature there have been few such tranquil transcripts of her voiceless speech unrolled before us as this that is written here by a poet's hand. The beauties of this picture, or its truths-and its beauties and its truths are not to covery whoever will seat himself before it, and receive what it can impart. One merit he who runs may read in it—the truth with which the solid earth makes itself felt beneath the turf. It is not easy to see how this truth is conveyed; it would be superficial to say that we feel it as a result of the rocks pushing up here and there through the herbage. It fe not so much in any special incidents as in the drawing of the whole, and no drawing can be so difficult as this where, to the eyes of most of us, there is next to nothing

Mr. La Farge has much to contend against in offering a landscape composition like this, at once so important in size and so destitute of accidental interest to his countrymen, whose power to enjoy simplicity and directness has been injured by the highly-spiced food that has been set before them, and on which they have too grossly fed. In a country where purity and simplicity of literary style are the prevalling characteristics of the men we delight to honor It is singular that in Art we make the painting of a Bowery theater drep-curtain and the tableaus of Bowery theater melodrama our standards of landscape painting and of historical painting. When we said in our article upon the Private View of the present Academy Exhibition, that Mr. La Farge's picture must mark an era in our landscape painting, we meant that here for almost the first time we had a strong, learned, manly, Wordsworthian study of nature which makes its appeal with silent confidence alike to the poet and to the professional painter. And just this we have not had before, though we have had many pictures—far too many—which were content to be classed as poetical, on the strength of a certain prettiness of treatment, a sentimental association of what are called ideas, or a weak compliance with the taste of those who do not like to be disturbed with ideas at all, whether real or fictitious. We have had, also a few learned landscapes in which the facts of nature were scientifically analyzed, arrenged, and catalogued, but from which all poetry had been care fully squeezed and the picture left as dry as the rem der biscuit after a voyage. Mr. La Farge's "New-En gland Pasture Land" fuses both into one—the loyalty to poetry and feeling and the scientific truth-and gives us landscape that must please more and more as feeling deepens and as we learn to know nature better.

One word more about Mrs La Farge in connection with the influence that flows out from him in the development of our younger men-an influence none the less powerful ause often unacknowledged and even ostentations); denied. Mr. La Farge's art training came principally from France, though the stream had its fountain here. The clouds that have fed it were burdened with their dew from over seas... Yet absolutely nothing of anything we are accustomed to think of as French in the way of looking at the landscape or in the method of painting remains in this picture to remind us of the sch which its author was trained. It is an American landscape in which all the elements are our own, and in which no borrowed imagery, no alien sentiment, is to be found. Nothing recalls to those who know French school of landscape and who know that Mr. La Farge studied in France-the work the masters in that school, the Daubignys, the Diaz the Jacques, the Troyons-nothing but one trait, the absence of exaggeration and display, the confident resting in a few facts easily represented and easily understood, the love of nuity and repose. These are qualities that only a true artist can command and that only true lovers of art can enjoy, and such will under stand us when we say that Mr. La Farge's picture is worthy of all the study they can find time to give to it.

Mr. McEntee's landscapes do not gain any more than any of the artists' pictures gain by the method of hang ing employed this year in a few cases, in groups, namely all of an artist's contributions together, not scattered over all the walls as heretofore. This is an innovation which has been oftener demanded, often promised, but bever, we believe, attempted before this year. A good cannot be seriously hurt by it, but though each picture, looked at separately, may be erpiece, it does not add to an artist's reputation to emphasize so strongly the fact that whether from over-

fondness, or from want of enterprise, he plays always on one string. We forbear to say anything of Mr. McEntee's figure-painting, though his persisting in it after two or three years' amiable silence on the part of the critics might make a remonstrance seem just enough. Mr. McEntee could have painted figures, perhaps, if he had begun early enough, but he cannot now, and when we see the lady's great misshapen hands this picture, called "A Song of Summer," her painful efforts to please, we sympathize with the girls who shrink in the corner, they love their aunt so, but wish she would n't sing. As we have said, however, over and over again, there is no one who paints his one picture better, more sweetly, or more strongly, than Mr. McEntee. The gray sky of an Autumn afternoon with its one clear loophole in which the gathered light may gleam, the half-bare trees with their rain of falling leaves, the brown pools with their reflection of the sky's one brightness, these things this artist can exquisitely portray. With it all there is a certain poetic sentiment, which gives the pictures a charm too rare among our American

works not to be welcome Mr. Charles H. Miller, whose pictures make another group of landscapes, succeeds in giving the impression of more variety than Mr. McEntee, who faces him upon the opposite wall, but hardly of so much originality or sincerity. Mr. McEntee's pictures come out of his own feeling first and out of his own studies afterward, and they are true to the artist's experience, reflecting also to all of us the nature we know. But Mr. Miller is nothing if he be not somebody else. He would parody the old woman in the song, "If this be I, as I He takes American themes and sets them to French airs. Here is "New-York from Newtown Creek," and might be Havre or any French seaport town with its peasants and street-peo ple, but a French town painted by some one who had been studying Turner. Then there are "Brush-burning on Long Island," and "Old Mill at Springfield," which are more French landscapes by this, that, or the other Frenchman. Not that Mr. Miller is not clever, but his teaching, which we believe, though we do not know, must have been French, dominates every inch of his cauvas, and takes sait and savor out of them. Propinquity has not been good for Mr. Homer either,

who has four large pictures here, all about the same square, which in spite of the great eleverness of all of them, would be a hollow square for all, if it were not for the brilliant masterpiece in one corner, "A Fair Wind." Of the other three, one, a calf leading a negro boy by a string, called "A Cattle Piece," and another, a calf ing a soldier, a Zouave, by another string, called "Foraging," are only capable of interesting painters who like to see "how to do it." Another, "Over the Hills," two girls stuck bolt upright in the middle of a barren canvas, can be interesting to nobody, neither to painters nor laymen ; it is Mr. Homer when he has nothing to say and persists in taking a big canvas to say it in. The "Cattle Piece" and the " Foraging" are subjects that could not long please even people whose business it is to catch, calves and make an end of them, and a painter would soon exhaust his admiration for the skillful manipula tion. But not so with "A Fair Wind." that delights in salt water, and in the sight at of a sail-beat bounding over it; and least no eye that can take pleasure in seeing the human body painted with a master hand, with absolute truth of action, with energetic restraint of muscle, with the freedom of life to move or not to move, and all as if in play but must admit that there is no picture in this exhibition, nor can we remember when there has been a picture in any exhibition, that can be named alongside of this. It has been said that its strength, coming as it does directly against Mr. La Farge's delicacy, injures the picture of the latter artist, but to our thinking, though neither suits the other much, yet Mr. Homer is, if anything, the sufferer by this juxtaposition. The fault we are constrained to find with his pictures in general is the coarse ness of their execution; we often wish for him the one grace of a refinement of line and of color. But his gift of painting from the first intention is a precious one when it results as it not always, and not often, does in a work like this, of which we dare affirm that there is not anywhere-at home, in France, or even in England-a painter capable of its mate. It has always been reckoned a difficult task to paint people in a boat, and from Raphael down the fail ares have been numberless; yet here we see it done to perfection, and the people, for all the difficulties of their attitudes, placed with such case and yet such certainty that we make one with them and cut the foam as glad as they. A great thing when a painter can not only put his own crew in his boat, but constrain the spectator to go along. As people stand before this inspiring picture, ne praises the boy who lies on his back braced against the motion of the boat, yet yielding to every lurel and sway. Another will praise the boy who sits on the bont's edge and stays himself with his toes. Another thinks best of the boy who sits on the stern-deck, but is ready to praise any one of the others if his attention is called to him. never tired of praising the water, that is not theatric wat r, whether of the pasteboard kind that makes you or how the keel can cut it, or of the green baize kind that excites equal wonder as to why the boat does I go down like a shot. These waves can give and take, and the boat and the boys know it, and there is wind in the sails, and a shifting sun that now hides now shines, and this for once on a painter's canvas is a destroyed above. The valley grows wider at this ife on the ocean wave!

EMBARRASSMENT OF A SUGAR HOUSE.

THE GREER & TURNER REFINING COMPANY WIND ING UP ITS BUSINESS.

For several days past it has been reported in financial circles that a large augar refining company was in trouble. Yesterday the house in question was an, nounced to be the Greer & Turner Sugar Refining Company at Wall and Pearl-sts. The Company was established several years ago, and was regarded as a prosperous concern. The head of the house-Mr. Greer-retired with a fortune, and Mr. Turner died. Lately the Company has been to sing money. Since its establishment as a joint stock concern it has not been very prosperous, and the greater number of the trustees have withdrawn and the greater number of the trustees have withdrawn. The refinery, at No. 118 King-st., is large and well adapted for refining purposes, but hardly for any other. The liabilities of the Company are about \$168,000, and its nominal espital \$200,000. The sum of the inabilities is well distributed, the largest amount due to any one-bouse being \$30,000. A mortgage of \$50,000 on the Company's property to a real estate dealer was recorded a short time ago. The Company, in view of these facts has concluded to anticipate indebtedness which will shortly mature and go into voluntary liquidation. Dwight Townsend, who is practically the spany, said yosterday that the concern was voluntary inding up business on account of the unremative solidion of trade. None of its paper had gone to the solid in the proportion of liabilities to the control of the unit of the control of the

CUSTOM-HOUSE LANG. ..

EIGHTY-FOUR DISMISSALS - APPRAISER DARLING'S

SUCCESSOR—CHARGES AGAINST EXAMINERS.

The lists of the employes to be discharged from the Custom-house, in accordance with the orders of Secretary Bristow, were made out last evening, and the notices of dismissal will be transmitted to the persons interested to-day. Eighty-four employés have marked for removal. Collector Arthur stated that in making the selections he retained men who were physically able to perform the necessary duty. The hours of service had been doubled, and it was necessary to have men, who, in addition to the qualities of intelligence and integrity, were strong enough to do the work.

Stephen B. French, who has been nominated to succeed William A. Darling as Appraiser of the Port, is a resident of Sag Harbor, L. I., where he is engaged in business. He has been long known in this city, and has taken an active interest in the politics of the State and especially in that part in which he lives. He has filled the position of Treasurer of the County in which he resides, and two years ago was defeated in an election for Congressman. He is a strong partisan of Roscoe Conkling, to whom he owes his nomination. If he is confirmed, he will assume

the duties immediately.

The investigation into the administration of affairs at the Appraiser's office has resulted in the discharge of three examiners, one by the order of Appraiser Darling and two by the direct order of Secretary Bristow, received yesterday. The examiners thus discharged are G. T. Ruche, C. W. Meade, and T. H. Cushman, all of the Fifth Division. The charges against them have not been made public, but inquiry reveals the fact that Ruche was discharged a week ago by Apprai er Darling for passing certain invoices of regalar at less than their true value. While not disposed to charge him with improper motives, the Appraiser held that the fact of such a proceeding was sufficient cause for his removal. The charge against J. H. Cushman is not known; against Meade it is asserted that he passed a quantity of woolen goods as buttors, which were subjected to a much less rate of duty. The Ap-raiser referred their cases to Washington, declining to take action himself on the ground that there was not evidence enough to sustain the charges. He received notice yesterday through Collector Arthur that Secretary Bristow had ordered the discharge of certain men, among them Cushman and Meade. and two by the direct order of Secretary Bristow, re-

Schoolmistress—"Johnny, I'm ashamed or you! When I was your age I could read as well as I can now." "Aw, but you'd a different teacher to what we've got."

THE DESOLATED VALLEY.

SCENES ON THE ROUTE OF THE TORRENT. THE POND DRAINED EMPTY-THE BROKEN DAMS AND BRIDGES AND TWISTED TREES-WHO IS RE-

SPONSIBLE-WORCESTER TO BE SUED. No further damage by the bursting of the great reservoir that supplied the City of Worcester, Mass., with water is reported, except that perhaps two or three more bridges and dams are gone than thus far mentioned. The loss cannot be accurately computed, but will not probably exceed a million. The Boston and Albany Railroad will sue the City of Worcester for damages. Other property-owners will do the same if the road is successful.

THE WILD RAVAGES BY THE FLOOD. THE DREARY ASPECT OF THE BROKEN POND-DAMS, BRIDGES, FACTORIES, AND EMBANKMENTS SWEPT

AWAY IN A TWINKLING-THE BOSTON AND AL-BANY RAILROAD CUT IN THREE PLACES-LOSSES OF THE MANUFACTURERS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 31.-The water in the great reservoir of this city burst its bounds last evening and brought disaster upon many a manufacturer; but although there was a great destruction of property, the city escaped suffering a tenfold worse disaster feared during the day before The flood expended its violence on the factories situated in the valley near the reservoir, and by the time it had reached the city it was comparatively harmless, and the city factories escaped with slight damage. A clear sky and a warm sun brought hundreds of residents into the streets to-day, and there were throngs of strangers from neighboring towns.

To-day the visitor can look through a gap in the dam 50 feet in width, almost level with the bottom of the reservoir, and having perpendicular sides of almost 40 feet in hight. A portion of the masonry clings to the right side. In the narrow woody valley below, the water has cut a gully of 20 feet in depth by 30 feet in width. All trees in the path of the torrent have been prostrated, the earth carried away, and nothing left except a stretch of large bowlders. Here and there among the bowlders one sees the large iron pipes that once carried water to the city. In the gap of the dam there also remain tons of masonry of brick and granite, the

only remnant of the gate-house. A mile below, after flowing through the woody defile referred to and known as Cherry Valley, the flood reached, passed over and ruined the house, barn and garden of George Olney, the owner of a flannel mill on the other side of the valley. The barn was torn to pieces and its timbers disappeared down stream. A heap of bowlders has taken the place of a garden containing a beautiful hedge, several handsome evergreens and a tine croquet ground. The framework of the house was ruined; chairs and tables broken, and a marble mantelpiece split into two pieces. Mr. Olney estimates his

loss at \$10,000. Below Mr. Olney's house there is a wide, level valley, at the lower end of which was the dam of J. A. Smith & Co.'s factory. This dam held the flood for a few moments, and then giving way the water swept against a wing of the factory prejecting into the stream and destroyed it. Above the dam a little stream now runs through the expanse of mud, and below there stand the ruins of the factory without back walls, and the remaining machinery ir each room plainly visible. Mr. Smith estimates his loss at \$50,000, and says that the authorities of the city were informed of the danger of putting flash-boards on the face of the dam in order to increase the capacity of the reservoir, and that he intends to sue the city for the amount of his loss. He employed 40 hands. The two small tenement houses below the factory which were whirled off down stream and tumbled to pieces, were empty, the occupants having abandoned them on hearing of the dam's condition. Of A. E. Smith's satinet factory and dam nothing remains. The property was worth \$20,000. A few rods below stands the large four-story brick building owned by Ashworth & Jones, used by them as a woolen manufactory. They employ 85 hands. The flood here destroyed two dams, an engine-house, and carried away the rear end of the building. The boiler was found half a mile below the factory. A large amount of finished cloths was swept away and the finishingroom was filled with mud. Mr. Jones estimates his oss to be from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The valley descends sharply below the factory The channel of the original brook is narrow, and the stony banks are covered with evergreens. The trees are prostrate, and against them lie a large quantity of timbers from the buildings and dams point, but still the flood showed sufficient power to sweep away the dam of J. A. Hunt, a manufacturer of satinet, and wreck his mill. He employed twentyfive hands, and loses \$5,000. The mill of Albert W. Darling, who transacts business under the title of the "Hopeville Manufacturing Company," was next reached, but nothing beside the dam was destroyed. Here the brook makes a sharp turn, and flows around a bend in the bank to the arch bridge of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The bridge was carried away, and 500 feet of railway was undermined, and the rails carried several feet, preventing all travel for several days. After passing beneath the railway bridge the stream flowed into the Jamesville pond, covering several neres of ground. At the lower end of the pond was the cashiners factory of B. James, a three-story brick building about 200 feet long. Mr. James employed 100 hands. The flood destroyed an end of the mill, a storehouse filled with supplies, a coal shed, two dams, and a shoddy factory. Mr. James estimates that it will cost him \$50,000 to rebuild. Seeming now to gather momentum, the flood passed over and destroyed a bridge of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and after filling a large culvert beneath an embankment 30 feet in hight of the Boston and Albany Railroad, finally flowed over the embankment and destroyed the road-bed.

Below the railroad embankment was the large reservoir of Albert Curtis, who had a cotton mill at the lower end. The dam resisted the pressure for a long time, and as a consequence the water rose until it had covered a large part of Leicester, Curtis, and Webster-sts. The Webster-st. bridge was lifted from its supports and floated a short distance. Shortly afterward the dam gave way, and a man standing upon the embankment disappeared, as did also two boys, named Simeon Harris and Frank Dwyer, who were standing near him. The north end of Messrs. Curtis & Marble's mill was destroyed, and the timbers floated down stream and were dashed against a bridge of the Boston and Albany Railroad, destroying it. This was the third break in the track of the Boston and Albany Railroad caused by the flood. Mr. Curtis's property was damaged \$15,000 worth. The flood now reached South Worcester, where it swept away two bridges on South Bridgest, and damaged the factory of the Wicks Manufacturing Company to the amount of \$2,000. Be low South Worcester the flood did slight damage. The low lands at Millbury, Uxbridge, and Millville were overflowed, but slight damage was done, and the only token of the flood was the yellow waters.

A WATER FAMINE NOT PROBABLE. PARSONS BROOK TO BE DAMMED AT ONCE-TWO FIRE-STEAMERS TO BE SENT UP FROM PROVI-

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WORCESTER, March 31 .- Mayor Jillson and the Water Committee met this morning, and instructed the engineer, Mr. Blake, to build a temporary dam across Parsons Brook, and divert its waters into the receiving reservoir, so that the inhabitants of the city may be supplied with water. Mr. Blake was also authorized to build a coffer dam in front of the dam which burst, and, as soon as finished, direct the water of the Lynde Brook into the receiving reservoir, and then dispense with that of Parsons Brook. When the coffer dam is built the work of rebuilding the rained dam will be begun. Mr. Blake informed the Water Committee on Sept. 7. 1875, that the leak in the pipe-way of the ruined dam had increased. He then recommended that the pipe arch be cleared of all deposit, to determine whether or no the water was muddy at its entrance to the pipe arch. The water was found to be very

clear on examination, but was thought to be spring water, and not from the reservoir. It is not thought that there will be a water famine in the city on account of the disaster. The measures to prevent it will be pushed rapidly. The City of Providence has sent two fire-steamers here for use at fires until the water supply is restored.

WORCESTER LIABLE FOR THE DAMAGE. THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD TO SUE THE CITY IMMEDIATELY-OTHER PROPERTY-OWNERS

WORCESTER, Mass., March 31 .- One question of

TO FOLLOW THEM. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

most serious import to the city, and which has impressed itself on the minds of the tax-payers, is the extent of the city's responsibility for the work of last night. The mill-owners have only one mind. They say that the city had warning. They knew that there was a leak under the dam at the gate, and the gauge which had been put in showed that its capacity was variable. Then, too, mill-owners had warned the city that they did not think the embankment secure. They now expect that the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, as the greatest loser, will begin a suit, and they will join, so that all suits may follow the issue of the first. One of the manufacturers said in defense of his opinion that the dam was unsafe; that two years ago the water in the reservoir was even higher than at any time this season, and that, too, without any heavy rain or freshet. It is reported that a writ has already been served on the city, but the officials are reticent.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL] WORCESTER, Mass., March 31.—The losses in part

by the flood are estimated as follows: be City of Worcester, dam and reservoir, besides the Summer's supply of water \$125,000 foc. W. Olney's house and barn 5,000 A. Smith & Co., on their mill and tenements, from J. A. Smith & Co., on their null and tenements, 1987,5000 to.

Mill owned by Wright Bottomly and occupied by A.
E. Smith, from \$15,000 to.
Ashworth & Jones on Mill. &c.
J. A. Hunt, satinet mill, \$3,0.0 to.
Boston and Arbany Railroad; two bridges washedout;
one 500 feet the other 80 feet.

Curtia & Marbleon mill. 100.000

Curt's & Marble on mill.
The Wicks Manufacturing Company. The city of Worcester also looses largely, perhaps \$15,000, by damages to highways, besides the damage by the falling of mills. Nearly every dam is destroyed. One man and two boys are reported missing.

THE LOSS AT WORCESTER \$500,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 31.—The loss by the flood is estimated at \$500,000. The highways are now being repaired and the bridge rebuilt. At a meeting of the Water Committee of the City Council to-night it was decided to engage seven of the most expert engineers in the country to examine the cause of the break.

JAMES P. SINNOTT REJECTED.

ACTION OF THE JUDGES OF THE MARINE COURT ON HIS APPOINTMENT.

The judges of the Marine Court met yesterday to consider the appointment of James P. Sinnott as the successor of the late Judge Spaulding. They made the following decision:

the following decision:

The Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, being on Tuesday, the 28th, duly assembled in convention, and action as a court, James P. Sinnott, esq., personally appeared before the said court, and, claiming to have received an appointment and authority from the Governor of the State of New-York to be one of the Justices of this Court in place and stead of the Hon. Alexander Spanlding, deceased, requested that he be assigned to inicial duty in pursuance thereof. Now, it appearing to this Court that the said proffered appointment is not by the advice, and has not received the consent of the Scate of the State of New-York, we, the undersigned, the Justices of the Court, having considered the matter, are of and declare it as the option of the Court that the said supposed appointment and authority are without the effect and forms, law. In such a case as the present, if his fixed-leng, the Governor, has no official power by law to filt the said vacancy without the advice and consent of the Scate, then the oridence presented by Mr. Sinnott bestows on him not even the outward signs and symbols of the office of a justice of this courts on seven to allow it Senate, then the oxidence presented by Mr. Sannolt be-stows on him not even the outward signs and symbols of the office of a justice of this court so as even to allow it to be said that he is in office by color of title. Therefore the said act of the Governor is evidence of nothing per-timent to the claim made by Mr. Sannott, and this court thereby receives no power to assign him to duty, for which reasons we judicially decline to accede to his re-quest on the evidence made.

Stand by George Shen, Chief-Justice; Henry Alker, David McAdam, C. Goepp, and James B. Sheridan, Judges.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

SIX BUILDINGS DESTROYED, WITH A LOSS OF \$20,000. An alarm of fire was given about 1:30 a.m. esterday morning, at New-Rochelle, N. Y., by a boy, who is suspected to be the incendiary. Immediately afterward flames were seen issuing from an unoccupied building on Main-st., about 75 feet west of Center-ave. A pile of combustible material was found blazing between pile of combustible material was found blazing between that and the adjoining house. The firemen of the village promptly responded, and, assisted by others from Mt. Vernon, succeeded in extinguishing the flames after six buildings had been destroyed. The three first buildings hurned were Cadet Hail, with a similar frame house on each side, owned by Victor Lukert. The loss on these vas \$12,000, with insurance for \$7,000. One of the frame houses was occupied by Mrs. Baxter and her son as a dry goods store and dwelling. Most of their stock was saved in a daringed condition. They had an insurance of \$1,500. Mr. Spickler, who had hired the other house, suffered trilling loss on a 'ew articles of furniture which he had placed in the building. Besides the above. which he had placed in the building. Besides the above, three frame stores and dwellings were destroyed, the property of the Rev. Father McLoughlin, paster of the Roman Catholic church in the village, estimated to be worth about \$6,000, and upon which there was an insurance of \$4,000 in the Royal Canadian Company. Another large frame building, formerly known as the Pavilion Hotel, now owned and occupied by Mr. Lakert, caught fire three times, and was only saved by the persistent efforts of the firemen.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MISSISSIPPI.

SENTIMENT OF THE STATE CONVENTION DIVIDED BETWEEN BRISTOW, BLAINE, AND MORTON -PINCHBACK EULOGISES MORTON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31 .- A special from Jackson, Miss., to The Avalanche says the Republican Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning. The delegates appointed to the Cincinnati Convention are uninstructed, which is considered a victory for the Are uninstructed, when is consecred a the delegates are Messrs. Ames, Alcorn, Bruce, and ex-tiov. Powers. The delegation are divided between Messrs. Bristow, Blaine, and Morton, the majority being anti-Morton. Pinchback spoke in the Convention, cultogizing Senator Morton.

In the Colored Men's Convention to-day to appoint delegates to the National Convention of Colored Men. a delocates to the National Convention of Colored Men, a resolution declaring that the colored people south of Mason and Dixon's line have corrupt leaders, and that the colored race would not pledge their votes to any but good men, was voted down.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather and north-west winds, rising barometer, and stationary and north-west winds, rising barometer, and stationary temperature.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather and north-west to north-east winds, rising barometer, followed during the evening by light rais and rising temperature in the southern portion.

TAYLOR'S BLACK FRIDAY SUIT. The trial of the suit of De. Witt C. Taylor gainst Jay Gould and others was continued yesterday before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Circuit. John P. Persch was cross-examined at some length, mainly as to the fact that in his previous suits and his testimony in them, he had never claimed that Mr. Gould accepted all

them, he had never chalmed that Mr. Gould accepted all Speyers's transactions.

William J. Woodward testified that on Thursday before Black Friday he was employed by Mr. Smith of Smith, Gould & Martin to get Lockwood & Co. to buy gold, and Smith gave him a check for \$250,000 as margin. The order was executed to the extent of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. On that evening he went to Heath's office, where he found Fisk and others, including Jay Gould, and Fisk said they had loaned \$90,000,000 gold, and proposed to publish a list of the borrowers, but was overruled. Next day Mr. Genid told him gold would reach 200. He had at that time an interest in a gold purch 200. He had at that time an interest in a gold pur-se in which Mr. Gould and a Mr. Kimber were luter-

chase in which Mr. Gould and a Mr. Kimber were interested to a large amount.

Wm. Read testified that on Black Friday Henry Smith of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin told him that gold was going up, and they meant to make every one settle if they sent gold up to 170. Witness sold a million during the day to Speyers at 160. He was keeping Speyers's memoranda for him, and within five minutes he bought in \$100,000 gold at 147. Gold kept going down and he covered in about \$700,000. He had a controversy with Smith, Gould & Martin about that.

Albert Speyers was recalled to explain certain matters, but the testimony he was to explain was stricken out. Judge Barrett announced that owing to his engagements the case must be adjourned to Tuesday. He added that his attention had been called to a circumstance which he did not care to lay before the public, but it was sufficient to avoid conversing with any one, or among themselves, about this case.

The court then adjourned.

bout this case. The court then adjourned.

A GREAT WHISKY TAX CONVICTION. CHICAGO, March 31.-Pohlman and Rush were found guilty by the jury in the United States Court this morning on four counts. These charge: First, the distillation of 100,000 gallons of spirits with intent to distillation of 100,000 gallons of spirits with intent to defraud the United States out of the fax; second and third, the removal of spirits on which the tax had not been paid to other warehouses than provided by law; fourth, that they engaged in a conspiracy to put on the market 50,000 proof gallons of spirits without paying tax. Under the second and third counts the maximum penalty would be \$25,000 fine and ten yours imprisonment. Mr. Storrs entered a motion for a new trial. Bail was fixed at \$15,000 each.

THE SPY AT ST. LOUIS.

Continued from First Page.

dence on Vermont-ave.; I met him there once or twice.
Q. How did you happen to be at St. Louis when
Mr. Luckey came out there? A. I lived there tem-

Mr. Luckey came out there? A. I lived there temporarily.
Q. Did you go to see Luckey, or did he come to see you? A. I went to see Avery, and Luckey was there. I knew him previously.
Q. How did these negotiations commence between you and Luckey. A. On account of my negotiations and interviews with Avery. Avery had been a good friend of mine in the Department, and at that time I believed him to be innocent; and I always believed so until he made a statement to me at the Lindell Hotel just before he was convicted.
Q. Was there any bargain between you and Luckey as to what you were to receive in case you got that evidence? A. No, Sir; I made no bargains with him whatever.
Q. Did he ever make you any promise as to what

whatever.

Q. Did he ever make you any promise as to what they would pay! A. He did not. Before he left St. Louis he said that of course I would be very liberally paid. I told him I did not care for that.

GEN. BABCOCK'S STATEMENT TO BELL. Q. Did Babcock make you any promise in regard to it? A. Not there. He did here. He said I would be liberally paid if I got the evidence off. It was not so much that I was working in his interest as that I regarded the whole matter as a political move at that time, and I desired to serve my old commander if I could. I have very little acquaintance with Gen. Babcock, and I had no special interest or sympathy with him.

Q. Do you think that if Gen. Babcock had been an innocent man he would have wanted you to take those papers and destroy them? A. Well, I have reflected on that matter a great deal. He stated to me that his letters were capable of a double construction, and I thought that a man in familiar correspondence might write letters that could be misconstrued. I knew that a very innocent expression in conversation is sometimes misconstrued to mean something very different from what is intended, but there seemed to be a great deal of this-too

many of these misconstructions.

Mr. Blackburn-Do you know who Bradley is? A. I believe he is a brother-in-law of Mr. A. R. Shepherd here; he was sent out there just to be on

Shepherd here; he was sent out there just to be on the watch, as he explained to me; he was acting as one of the counsel, I suppose.

Q. Have you detailed fully the interviews that occurred between you and Luckey in St. Louis relative to your employment for the purpose which you have indicated? A. I think I have. He stated to me that Gen Babcock was innocent; that it was simply a blow at the "old man," and I felt so myself at the time.

Q. Whom did he mean by the "old man," and whom did you mean? A. The President. A SUPPOSED BRISTOW MOVEMENT.

Q. Did Lucky tell you in these conversations anything about Secretary Bristow or his connection with the prosecution ? A. There was a great deal of conversation in that regard. I suppose that the bulk of the conversation tended that way at that time. Mr. Bristow's agency was more intimated in the bulk of the conversation than expressed. It was put in this way: "This is simply a blow at the old man-the President."

Q. A blow from whom f A. That was understood. From Bristow, because Bristow's friends are very zealous there.

Q. The question between Mr. Luckey and yourself was- A. [Interrupting]-I understood it as a Bristow movement in the start. Q. That Bristow was persecuting the President

through Gen. Babcock ! A. That the whole matter was in the interest of Gen. Bristow. Q. Did you learn from conversation with Babcock

that that was his view of the matter? A. Oh, most assuredly.

Q. Did he tell you that? A. Yes, Sir; that was talked over several times.

A. Did you ever have any conversation with the President about the matter other than what you have detailed ? A. I had three or four interviews with the President; up to the time I had my last interview I was firmly of the belief that Babcock was innocent. When I found to my satisfaction that he was guilty from what he desired me to de and from the remarks that were made and the talk between the counsel and himself and myself, I attempted three times to see the President and failed.

The witness also testified that he went on this business while in the employ of the Government. He said he had received \$50 from The Herald for the the sand he had reviewed and Feb. 10, but demed that the information was furnished for pay, or that he made any bargain for it.

THE STORY DENIED.

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- Gen. Babcock, Mr. Luckey, and Mr. A. C. Bradley pronounce the statement of the Detective Bell, given to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, as being a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. They denounce Bell as utterly a belief, and say they have been aware for some time that Bell has been trying to dispose of this same story to any one who would become a purchaser.

\$70,000 CONFLAGRATION.

Houston, Tex., March 23.—A fire occurred here last night, destroying a large business block—Thomas Bond's saddlery and harness store, loss \$25,000; Samuel Sterne's dry goods store, loss \$33,000. Two of Maryin's safes in the fire preserved all their contents. Losses about two-thirds covered by insurance.—[Commercial Advertiser.

Headache, languor, and melancholy generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Javne's Sanative Pills, r few doses of which will be found to stimulate the heer and stomach to healthy action, remove all billousness, and produce regular evacuations of the bowels.

STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA MARKET. HAVANA, March 31.—Sparish gold, 222 22229. Fxcbange steady; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 11 4 2103; discount; 60 days, gold, 121 2 premium; short sight gold, 22-23 premium. Sugar firm, but not quotably higher.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31,-Printing Cloths quiet at unchanged prices.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM BREMEN-In stemmship Neckar, March 31.—Mrs. Dommerich and 2 children, Waldemar Benscher, F. H. Hoy. mann, H. Waldstein, Dr. L. J. Gollair, Benj. Katz, Mrs. Katz, Wm. Vietle, Dr. H. W. Schneider, wife and daughter, Mrs. Margaret Rickert, Aug. W. Neukirch, Wm. Homeyer, Fritz Hartmann, Julius Fanno, Jacob Pienner, Dr. W. C. Sprague, G. Keller, A. Meierbahn.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

(For other Ship News see Fifth Page.)

[For other Shin News see Fifth Page.]
ARRIVED.
Steamship Neckar (Ger.), Willingerod, Bremen March 13, via
southampton 21st, with melse, and pass, to celrichs & Co.
Steamship Magnolia, Doggett, Savannah March 28, with
alse, and pass, to Wm. R. Garrison.
Hark Flori M. Hurbbut (or Richmond, Me.), Handy, Galvesin 14 days, with melse. on 14 days, with mase. Bark Francisco Bellagamba (Ital.), Borzone, Cork 58 days, dlast. ar. Kalph Carleton (of Camden, Me.), Harkness, Cardenas 19, via Norfolk March 29, with sugar. ar. Mary S. Lunt (of Granada). Dixon, San Blas 16 days,

Schr. Mary C. with coordinates, Schr. Habel H. Ivons (of Philadelphia), Hanck, Porto Cabello March S, and Inagua 21st, with sait.
Schr. James Baylis, Dickinson, Savannah S days, with lum-

ber.

Steamships Holland, for London; Maas, for Rotterdam; Colon, for Aspinwall; ships British King, for London; Heeding, for —; barks Cromona, for Yokohama; Abraham Young, for —; brigs Michelina, for Cork; Nelle Clifford, for Maderra; Virginia, for St. Pierro; F. I. Merryman, for Kingston, Jam.; schrs. S. G. Pinkham, for Aux Cayes; M. M. Rose, for Charlesdon. Charleston, WIND-Sunset, light, W.; clear.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; clear.

WEMORANDA.

The back Carlo R. (Aust.). Goinbovich, from Galway, which arrived both and anchored in Gravesend Bay, was towed to the city this (31st), p. m.

POREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, March 31.—Sailed 16th inst. Favorita; 25th inst., Gyjaev Queen, Horuct, Astica; 31st. Capt. Peter Dahl, R. M. Hayward, Winona. Arrived March 8th, Liberia, Thes. Pope; 25th, Mescues, Josefa, Barael Pomar; 27th, Kong Syerre (Capt. Classon); 29th, Templ.r (at Dunkirk), Charics, J. H. Labken; 30th, Americana, Somnag (both at Selliy islands), Nuova Margherita, Baigay, Bonanza (Capt. Webster); 31st, Sepanto, Midas (both at Falmouth), Oicander, Andean, Rosie Welt.

Well.
St. JOHN, N. B., March 31.—Arrived, schr. Opera, from
New-York.
HALFAX, S. S., March 31.—Arrived, steamship Geo. Shattuck, from St. Pierre. Sailed, steamship George Washington,
for New-York.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women. By R. V. PIRRER, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical

N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Some Medical Advisor," &c., &c.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that dedicacy on your part has a strong ten lency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the racre you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your cass becomes, i, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their aliments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of any think more dis-

couraging we certainly cannot conceive and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depicting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, fritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you you will find in my FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those larguid, threeome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions strain upon your wits forces that renders you firitable and fretful—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions are means, while periodical pains, the existence of which as our elidication of serious disease that should not be negatively readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of thus, the special cause of these pains is permanently womoved. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will b

DIED.

ABBOTT—At Fair Haven, Conn., March 29, after a brief fil-ness, Mrs. Rebecca S. Abbott, widow of the late Rev. Gor-ham D. Abbott, formerly of New-York City and recently of South Natick, Mass. Interment at Greenwood, Saturday, April 1, 3 p. m. Services at the grave. ALEXANDER—At his residence, 295 Cumberlandst., Brook-lyn, at 9 a. m., Weilnesday, March 29, Capt. Allen Alex-lyn, at 9 a. m., Weilnesday, March 29, Capt. Allen Alex-

ALEXANDER—At his resolution, the control of the con

BURTIS—On Wednesday, March 29, Helen Frances, youngest daughter of John H. and Mary G. Burtis, aged 1 year and 4

months. The parents and those of her grandfather, James B, Friends of her parents and those of her grandfather, James B, Friends of the Frien DENNY—On Friday, March 31, Charlotte, infant daughter of Charles A. and Jane S. Denny, aged 8 months and 18 days.— Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the resi-dence of her parents, 202 President at., Brooklyn, at 2:30 p. m., Monday, April 3, DUNSCOMB—In WARD.

p. m., Monday, April 3.
DUNSCOMB—On Wednesday, March 29, after a short lilness, Phebe P., befoved wife of Richard T. Dunscomb and daughter of the late Joseph H. McLaughlin of this city. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 26. West Forty second-st., on Saturday at 1% o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

EARLE-At Hackensack, N. J., March 30, Elisabeth, widow of the late Edward J. Earle, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services on Monday, April 3, at 2530 o'clock p. m. at the True Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, Trains leave Chambers st. via N. J. and N. Y. Railroad at 1 o'clock, returning 5:15.

GRANT-On Wednesday, March 29, Lewis Grant, aged 67 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 306 East Fortieth 81., on Saturday at 11 a. m. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

JACKSON—On Wednesslav evening, Marca 29. Alice, wife of William Jackson, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 124

First-place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2, at 2:30 p. m. LOWREY-On Thursday, March 30, 1876, after a long illness, John Lowrey. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 162 West Forty seventh-st. on Saturday, April 1. at 2:30 p. m. MILLS—Wednesday, March 29, at Saratoga Springs, Mrs. Hannah S. Mills, widow of Jabez Mills, late of Dover, N. J., in her 90th year. Foneral Saturday morning, April 1, at 10:30, from the Presby-terian church in Dover. PHILLIPS-Suddenly, Friday, March 31, Mary Phillips, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 50 West One-hundred and twenty ninth st., on Sunday afternoon, April 2, at

4.30 o'clock.

STUCKY- At Newark, N. J., on the 31st inst., Jacob Stucky, aged 61 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

Funeral on Monday, April 3, from his late residence, 63 Bankst., Newark, N. J. at 2 p.m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery. WALLACE—At East Grange, N. J., Friday, March 31, Mar-garet, daughter of the late Capt. Martin Brown of New-foundland, N. J., and wife of William S. Wailace, aged 79 Years, he relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Manie ave., East Orange, N., on Monday, April 3, at 2% o'clock p. m. tichigan papers pisase copy.

Special Notices.

GEO. E. L. HYATT.

Prices Reduced.

271 and 273 Canal, through to 31 Howard st., Now offers at retail, at reduced prices, new stock of Carpets, as follows: AXMINSTERS, BODY BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, and Mattings.

To Learn How to Cure Without Medicine Catarrh, Broachitts and Asthma-Read NEWMARK-EF GAZETTE. For sale at the following ferries in New York: Liberty-st., Cortlandt-at., Wall-at., Fulton-at., South-at. Sent post paid to subscribers for One Dollar per annum, in-Sent post paid to subscribers for Oser Sent post paid to subscribers for Careful Variably in advance. Address variably in advance. NEWMARKET GAZETTE, Newmarket, N.J.

Moody and Sankey. HIPPODROME BUILDING.

SUNDAY, April 2-Lecture to Christians from 8 to 8:45 a.m., Admission free by ticket, to be had on application at Hippo-

Admission free by these, to be had on approximately forme.

For WONEN ONLY, 3 to 4 p. m. } Without tieket. For MEN ONLY, 3 to 9 p. m.

SATURDAY, April 1, and every Saturiay thereafter, the Noon Meeting will be held at Association Hall, Twenty-third-st, near Foorth ave, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject: "Special Prayer for Cirridian Work."

YOUNG MEN'S MEETINUS on SATURDAY EVEN. ING, in Association Hall, at 8 o'clock for Young Men only, and on SUNDAY EVENING, in Fourth Avenue Hall, at 8 o'clock. 9 o'clock.

There will be service every afternoon next week except
Morday and Saturday, at 4 o clock.

Morday and Saturday, at 4 o clock,

Post-Offler Notice.—The FOREIGN MAILS for the week anding SATURDAY, April 1, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 a.m., for Europe, per steamer Java, ria Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 1:30 a.m., for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherboorg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 8:a m., for Forest Hitlain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Baltie, via Queenstown; and at 8 a.m., for Scotlant direct (must be specially inderessed), per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasspow; and st. 11:00 a.m., for Europe, per steamer Habisburg, via Southanjson and Brismen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18. The direct must for Brazil and Forto 1:10 will leave New York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New York March 30. T. L. Jabilio, P. M.

The King of Halv

The King of Italy
has conferred upon Dr. de Jonga the dignity of Officer of the nas conterred upon Dr. de Jonga the dignity of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. DR. DEJONGIVS LIGHT 3400W N COD LIVER OIL is seld in cap-uled Imperial Half-Pints, Sl. by all Druggists. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & Ce. London. Sole Agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., New-York.

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RUNKLE, CORNELIUS A. Lawyer Rooms 34 and 45
SCHERARRHORS, J. EGMONT. Lawyer Rooms 21 to 24.
SHIFF AND, ELLIOTT F Lawyer Rooms 21 to 24.
SMITH, J. STELLING Lawyer Rooms 21 to 24.
SMITH, J. STELLING Lawyer Rooms 21 to 24.
STIBALING, JOHN H. Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16
TROMAS, ADNER C. Lawyer Rooms 10, 7 and 8.
TROMAS, ADNER C. Lawyer Rooms 10 to 17
UNDERBILL EDWARD F. Lawyer Rooms 10 to 18
VANDERFORL, GREEN & CUMING, Lawyers Rooms 10 to 18
VANDERFORL, AARON J. Lawyer Rooms 10 to 18

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diriest, and best fitted lawyers' offices. One or two good suites at moderate rents and a few single

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